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TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS, Three weeks previous to the expiration of subscrious, each subscriber will find his paper wafered to gether on the margin. Thus, each may know, that three weeks after the receipt of a paper thus scaled their subscriptions will run out, and be reminded that they must immediately renew.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE WASHINGTON AMERICAN.

We can hardly think it necessary to urge upon those who hold that Americans ought to rule America, the importance of having a paper at the seat of the Federal Government, which shall enunciate and advocate the doctrines of the American party.

A paper issued from any of the great centres of a nation, but especially from the political Metropolis, in the present age, not in this country only, but in Great Britain, France, and wherever there is the least freedom of discus-

wherever there is the least freedom of discussion, is a medium through which those holding similar sentiments in regard to public affairs and public policy, may make known, discuss and defend their views, and expose the cuss and useend their views, and expose the impropriety of the principles, and the impolicy of the measures of their antagonists. It should carnestly labor to give a proper direction to public opinion by enlightening the public

The AMERICAN is the only paper publishe advocates American dectrines; the only sentinel of the party stationed where a near and clear view can be had of the movements and doings of their opponents at their headquarters. Here political information concentrates, and Here political information concentrates, and from hence it radiates to every part of the empire; here party measures and movements are determined, and political campaigns planned; here stratagems are concected and thwarted, and here at certain seasons of the year politicians most do congregate; here, in short, is the centro of the great political maelstrom in which so many thousands are constantly plunging and forever gyrating.

which so many thousands are constantly plunging and forever gyrating.

If the American party is desirous of being a
actional party, it should not be without a
paper here through which it can make known
to all people its views, aims and opinions, and
which shall also refute the calumnies that are
from time to time uttered against it through therefore, take hope that the AMERICAN, standing, as it will stand, upon the platform of the American party, advocating, as it will advocate, the paramount rights of native-born citizens, eschewing, as it will eschew, all interferzens, eschewing, as it will eschew, all interference with slavery as a national concern, and maintaining, as it will maintain, perfect freedom of opinion and of conscience in religion, will find favor in the eyes of all truly patriotic citizens in the land, and commend itself to their

Lest we may not have been specific end in declaring our principles, we add, that the try, as illustrated by the broad light of his administration, is our political text-book and vade meeum; and shall be our compass and chart.

ani dis viennil PLATFORM

Of the American Party, adopted at the session of National Council, June 2, 1867.

1st. An humble acknowledgment to the Su prome Being, for His protecting care vouchsafe to our fathers in their successful Revolutionar struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their de its, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union of these States.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American Indepen-

dence.

2d. Americans must rule America, and to this end native-horn citizens should be selected for all State, Federal, and municipal offices or government employment in preference to all others:

1 of the service o

temporerily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-bora citizens; but

5th. No person should be selected for political station, (whether of native or foreign birth,) who recognises any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognise the Federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

5th. The unqualified recognition and mainte-

to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and festernal good will, between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual listes, and non-intervention by each State with the sfairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the native-horn and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory the cof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to r gulate their domestic and social sfairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Con-

subject only to the provisions of the Federal Con-sitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union wnenever they have the requisite popula-tion for one Representative in Congress. Provided always, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

State An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

sens of the United States to the right of surrage or of holding political office.

Pth. A change in the laws of naturalization making a continued residence of twenty-one years of all not bereinbefore provided for, a indispen-sable requisite for citizenship hereaster, and exof all not bereinbefore provided for, in indepen-sable requisite for differential bereater, and ex-cluding all panys, and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon one above; but no interference with the vessed rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith, or

ne State; no intererence when rengious inter, or raship, and no test raths for office.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any no all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and strict economy in public aspenditures.

12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all

rece and open discussion of all political

Meekly

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERAT RE, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, AND GENERAL MISCELLANY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1858.

THE BAREFOOTED FRIAR. the soft, silver moon shone on her face on the I'll give thee, good fellow, a twelvementh or twain, To search Europe through, from Byzantium to Spain; But ne'er shall you find, should you search till you. face of a young girl not more than fifteen and on her cheek rested a tear. Slowly he dropped his finger; his face shone all over with benev

tire, So happy a man as the Barefooted Frian.

with a spear; I confess him in haste—for his lady desires

Your monarch? Pahaw! many a prince has b

To exchange for a crown the grey hood of a Friar!

For every man's house is the Barefooted Friar's.

He's expected at night, and the pastry's made hot,

They broach the brown ale, and they fill the black pot, And the good-wife would wish the good-man in the

Long flourish the sandal, the cord, and the rope,

The dread of the devil, and trust of the Pope;

For to gather life's roses, unscathed by the briar, Is granted alone to the Barefooted Friar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the American.

MR. QUATTLEBAUM, THE ELDER.

New York, March 25, 1858.

WELL, MR. AMERICAN: I have been at least

you my two last letters, I thought the AMER-

the observed of all observers. As an illustra-

tion: the other evening, the Governor and my-

self strolled into a Lager Bier Saloon in Wil-

"Billy, put that paper in your pocket. We

will read it at our leisure. I always told you

the Quattlebaum's had a name that you should

that he was noticed in a sheet that had respect-

thought the base drum did the music very well,

but could not say much for the piano. As

each of the guests passed in, or out, they all

after drinking, bowing, and rising, he became

very much fatigued, and remarked that he had

been completely overcome by politeness, and

more difficult than learning Dutch-he could

get along very well. The fat Dutchman afore-

red stockings, yellow shoes, and pointed straw

hat, with any number of ribbons, of any num-

of the song was always terminated by a dance

and, as Pap said he had not quite advanced

to fully comprehend; but he felt himself in

become one of the institutions of the country,

with it, and the saloons."

marked to me:

between the trio, which pleased the Germans

Is the undenied right of the Barefooted Friar.

To barter his robes for our cowl and our gown, But which of us e'er felt the idle desire

olence, and he whispered, softly: Billy, she may be in distress " and softly approaching her, he remarked to her, in a gen Your knight for his lady, pricks forth in career, And is brought home at even-song prick'd through

"My dear, is there anything that distresse

These words appeared at once to open the fountains of her inmost grief. She leaned her head on his shoulder, and sobbed aloud. Pap, placing his arm around her waist, asked her to tell him her grief. She could only sob forth: "Father! father!" The Friar has walk'd out, and wher'er he has gone, The land and its fatness is mark'd for his own;

"Ab, yes! I see," said Pap, "the poor child an orphan. What can I do for you, my He can roam where he lists, he can stop when he tires,

"Oh, nothing, sir; nothing, sir. I have com He's expected at noon, and no wight till he comes May profane the great chair, or the porridge of plums; For the best of the cheer, and the seat by the fire, here to grieve alone. Do not, I beg you, sir, waste your sympathies on an unfortunate orphan, who has been left desolate, alone, and in poverty. I thank you, sir; I thank you,

young cheek, she moved away, and was soon lost in the crowd of Broadway. Pap wiped a tear from his eye, and remarked:

"Billy, my son, you must always sympathis with the unfortunate. The Quattlebaums' have

We now passed on up Broadway to Goslin's Yes, to Goslin's, the best restaurant in New York. Ah, Mr. Editor, I never will forget Goslin's. If you desire good terrapins, or good

Well, it was here we strolled in, and engaged our supper; but when Pap looked for his port-Punishes his Son for Writing to Uncle Josh; Visits a Lager Bier Saloon and Finds Himself Discovered in a very Mysterious Manner; Relieves an Orphan, and is Himself
Relieved, and in for a Little Legal Amuse"Sir. it is gone!"

> I stepped up and paid the bill, and led the old gentleman into the street, and whispered

four and-twenty hours under the displeasure of my good and kind Pap. When I wrote to "The orphan, sir, at the Park!" A shot from one of the heavy guns at th Dardanells could not have made a greater ex-ICAN only went South, but I find that we are plosion than did the indignation of my father. "The orphan, sir!" he said, in surprise Billy, I am astonished at you! No, sir; no,

sir! she was an orphan. Do not dare again to flam street. Immediately, the proprietor handed us two glasses of "vite beir;" and when Pap traduce, by your suspicions, that innocent face. She was an orphan." put his hand into his pocket to pay, the polite And from thence he read me a long lecture gentleman made us a profound bow, and at the ching from toslin's to the Astor-on char-

same time handing us the AMERICAN, remarked : But, Mr. Editor, the next morning I han-"Dat de Quattlebaums' vas alvays velcome." ded him the Police Gazette with the following You should have seen the old gentleman's ace-how he smiled; and turning around to "AN OWNER WANTED .- MARY BLACK, me, he remarked, in the most dignified man-

notorious street walker, was found with a little too much tin in her possession, and said, in defence, that it was given to her in the Park by an elderly gentleman and his son. Such person calling, proving property and amount, will receive back the article." He read the article over two or three times I wish I had left the confounded thing in the before he was convinced of its genuineness; Lager Bier Saloon, for Pap's tune was changed but at last, dressing himself in a great hurry. the moment he read the letter. He remarked, and without asking me to follow him, he startif it had been publised in that miserable penny ed up Broadway. Believing the old gentleman

paper the "Star," it would have been of no rather under the influence of last night's politequence; or the "Union," or even the ness, I followed. He suddenly brought up at Herald," as those papers were not much; but the Toombs, entered, and address to be held up to ridicule in such a respectable ried voice, one of the policemen. paper as the "American," was too bad. But "Sir," he said, "look at this advertis

said he felt some satisfaction in knowing I am the gentleman" The star took him to the Judge, who directed ability next to the "Intelligencer," but he taboed him to describe property, &c. The Governor

me twenty-four hours; and said I must not hurried out his words: write any more letters to Uncle Josh. So I, "Portmonie, red morocco; initials, J. Q. for the present, address this to yourself, in money, \$1,250 in New Jersey notes; one key; hopes your valuable sheet will reach Uncle one wedding ring; two tailor's bills; one shoe maker's bill; and a draft on the house of Squash Pap was so delighted at the politeness of the & Grub for \$3,000."

ager beir proprietor, that he settled down in The pocket-book was handed over, and fifty his seat, determined to see the whole evening found to be missed; but this was not all. Pap out. We sipped our white beer, while a piano had to give bail to appear against the afflicted and base drum performed. The Governor and gentle Mary.

BILLY QUATTLEBAUM. Send my regards to Uncle Josh, and tell him bowed to the Governor, who drank and bowed, when Pap gets in a good humor I will write to and bowed and drank-rising every time-until him.

THE PATAL BLOW.

It is a cold, winter evening, the wind whis-"did not think as much good manners as he tles and means without; from another apartwitnessed that evening, could be found in all ment the merry shout and ringing laugh of childhood is borne to my ear, but in their joys The old gentleman became quite funny, as I have no part. I sit in my solitary room, and the result will show. At the further end of as I gaze into the glowing embers, faithful, cruel the saloon, was a dark brown curtain, which memory, tells me why I sit alone.

rose at the tingle of a bell. The performers From my earliest years I longed for love and consisted of a fat Dutchman, a lean one, and a sympathy. Left alone in the world without little dumpling of a fiaulina. Pap said he had one fileud, how often I have wished that God learned enough of German to understand every- had left me a mother or a sister; and then my thing was said, and that when he had learned rebellious heart would blame Providence, that to drink lager-which he thought was much I alone should be desolate.

But I was forced to crush such thoughts and with none on whom I might lavish my afsaid, commenced the triette, then the lean one fection, I grew up a wild, ungovernable boystruck in, and finally the little fraulina, who my temper was like the slumbering volcane was dressed in a brown dress-rather short- ready at any moment to burst forth with fury yet none who looked into my face, in my caln moods, would have dreamed that in a momen ber of colors, streaming from it. The chorus I might be changed into a demon. I need not tell where, or how, I met with Ellen, the beautiful—the glorious embodiment of all my dreams Enough, that she was the idol of a happy home far enough into the mysteries of the language I can see her now, her bright eyes filling with tears as she listened to a tale of woe, and anon, duty bound to laugh at the right time. This flashing with indignation over a recital of wrong performance being over, the Governor was And this high souled, beautiful child-loved anxious to adjourn to some other saloon; for, and looked up to me with devotion that some as he remarked, "that, as lager beir had now times sent a pang to my heart.

"Ellen," I said, one evening, "I tremble, lest e intended to make himself fully acquainted in taking you from your home I should not make you happy." We strolled across the park, and looked into | She raised her confiding eyes to mine and, a

that waterless pond, where once two tame she nestled closer to me, softly answered, "I swans enlivened the dreariness of the spot and bave no fear." pleased the loafers; and, while there, Pap espied "But, darling, you do not know me, as I am; a young girl, dressed in block. He had not my temper is like the whirlwind—and you forgotten the widow, and he drew himself up have no fear that it may overwhelm you?"

to his full height, and, pointing to her, he re- "Never mind your temper," she gaily an swered. I will mend that; and I mean to make "Billy, there is another mock"—he was you such a perfect dove, that you won't know about to say "widow," but just at that moment vourself."

Well, we were married; and as I heard those unocent lips pronounce the vows to be mine-

mine forever-my heart swelled with rapture and I inwardly swore she should never repent that hour. I bore her to the home which I had prepared for her, and there in that simple abode. were passed the only happy days of my life. My hopes were realized. I had love far beyond my deserts and I lived in a dream of hely and tranguil bliss. And Ellen-I know she was happy. Often, when I have taken her hands, and asked, have you repented, Ellen? she would fix her earnest, truthful glance on me, and laughingly reply, "Do you see contrition in my eyes?" Blessed time! How could the fien find entrance to such a paradise?

At the time of our marriage, I had just entered into business and with a very small capital, consequently I had a great many hard struggles in meeting my engagements. To Ellen, I never revealed these trials, from a mistaken notion, that the dear child could not understand business matters; and therefore it

I had a note in bank, which must be taken up on a certain day. My mind was harrased fearfully. Should I fail in meeting it, my credit would be ruined. For several days I had used every exertion; and the evening previous to the last day of grace, found me without the

I was about to close the store for the night when an old companion of my bachelor days entered; and seeing my dejection, he jestingly inquired if I were mourning over my lost liberty. I candidly told him my situation. He studied for a few moments, during which I finished the work of shutting up, then cheerfully exclaimed, "I think I can let you have the money to-morrow." We left the store together: and my companion proceeded to tell me that if I would call upon him, at nine the next morn ing, he would lend me the amount. I was almost stunefied with the good news; and could scarcely utter my hearty thanks. "Never mind about that, old fellow, I understand you-just step in here," we were at the door of a fashionab'e drinking house, "and let's have something." Alas! where was my guardian angel We entered, and I drank. In five minutes I felt the poison mounting to my brain. I did not become drunk, but that one glass, unused as I was to stimulants of any kind, was like molten lead in my veins. I reached home with a wild, irritable feeling which I could not control. I was anxious to recover my composure before I should meet Ellen; but her quick light feet bounding down the stairs, I was sitting with my head turned aside; as she entered, I felt provoked; why could she not leave me alone for a moment? She was at my side in a moment. "Come, loiterer," she exclaimed, taking me mischievously by the earthe next moment she reeled across the room. Great God! Could it be a reality? was mine the hand that dealt the blow? Oh, the agony of that moment; eternity cannot blot out the

horror that filled my soul. She did not fall, but, recovering herself, stood confronting me. Never can I forget that look. Her features were as the features of the dead; blazed with scorn. For a moment she remained without uttering a word; and then "Unmanly coward!" broke from her white lips, and I was alone. When I dared to seek her, she was in her chamber; and her sobs, every one of which seemed to rend her heart strings, were daggers to my heart. I implored her forgiveness; told her that I knew not what I didthat I was mad. Her generous nature could not bear my distress, and she bade me think of it no more, and assured me of her entire forgive-

From that night Ellen was never the same. True, she strove to be as of old; but I felt that the iron had entered her soul." Never again did she spring forward, her innocent counter nance sparkling with joy, to meet me; but a feeling of fear had fallen on her light heart.

That fearful evening was never alluded to Her proud heart would have shrunk from the pity bestowd by her friends, and her grief was boried in the silence of her own heart. I saw her fade, slowly but surely, from the earth. No medicine could reach her disease. The doctors said it was a decline-that she was predisposed to consumption; and I even thought her last breath was spent in blessing me and in struggling to assure me of her love-did I not know that I was her murderer.

I am now an old man; yet from that fatal hour the demon who wrought my ruin has never visited me; and I have lived on the "days that were," and in hope of meeting my lost Ellen n a world where the storms of passion and the tears of sorrow are never known .- New York Sunday Dispatch.

Returners INTELLIGENCE -The Baptist Exminer of last week says; "Our revival summary for three weeks past, though imperfect of recessity, shows a great advance. Over seventeen thousand conversions are therein specified, and the ingathering on probation and otherwise reported in our Methodist exchanges during the same period, amounts by our own count to over twenty thousand more." The summary specifies the following conversions that have come to its knowledge: Maine 411, New Hampshire 82, Vermont 304, Massachusetts 2,574, Rhode Island 387, Connecticut 795; New York 2,886, Pennsylvania 1,746, New Jersey 698, Delaware 40, District of Columbia 21, Mary land 9. Ohio 1,148, Indiana 787, Illinois 1,146, Michigan 604, Wiscopsin 465, Iowa 278, Minnesota 388, Missouri 424, Kentucky 498, Tennessee 711, Virginia 595, other States 177, British Provinces 287.

My dear, what shall we name bub?" "Why, husband I have settled on the r "Oh, don't," he replied; "I never like Peter, for he denied his master." "Well then," replied the wife, "what named you like?"

" I should like the name of Joseph."

Joseph, for he denied his mistress."

American American

It is related of a Persian mother, that on giving her son forty pieces of silver as his por tion, she made him swear never to tell a lie, and said, "Go my son, I consign thee to God, and we shall not meet again till the day of

The youth went away, and the party he traveled with was assaulted by robbers. One fellow asked the boy what he had got, and he said, "Forty dinars are sewed up in my garments." He laughed, thinking he jested. Another asked him the same question, and he received a like answer.

At last the chief called him and asked th

same question, and he said, "I have told two of your people already that I have forty dinars sewed up in my clothes." He ordered the clothes to be ripped open and

found the money. "And how came you to tell this?" said he "Because," replied the child, "I would not

be false to my mother, whom I promised never to tell a lie." "Child," said the robber, "art thou so mindful of thy duty to thy mother at thy years, and am I insensible at my age of the duty I owe to my God? Give me thy hand that I may swear repentance on it." He did so, and his followers

vere all struck with the scene, "You have been our leader in guilt," said they to the chief, "be the same in the path of virtue." And they instantly made a restitution of spoils, and vowed repentance on the boy's

There is a moral in this story; which goes beyond the direct influence of the mother or the child. The noble sentiment infused into the breast of the child is again transfused from breast to breast, till those who feel it know not

Two FREESOIL TICKETS IN THE FIELD .- After all the Missouri Republican's lugubrious jeremiads about the growth of Free-soilism in St. Louis, and its homilies and sermons about the necessity of redeeming our city from the dishonor of having elected a Free-soiler to Congress, and an Emancipationist (WIMER) to the Mayoralty; after all its grandilloquent rubbish about "soundness on the Slavery question," and "fidelity to the Institutions of the State -it has put forth a thorough Free-soil ticket for the next municipal election.

Mr. George R. Taylor, its candidate for Mayor, is an openly avowed Free-soiler, and, not long since, made a speech in the City Hall, ear detected me, and in a moment I heard her so full of Free-soilism and Emancipationism as to draw down upon his head the wrath of the Democratic organ, the Leader. One-half the remaining names on the Republican's ticket, we believe, are the names of Free-soilers also-a fact which is attributable to the active part which Mr. Wm. Palm, the leading Abolitionist in Missouri, took in the nominating Convention .- St. Louis Evening News.

> Mayor Swann has sent a message to the City Council stating that the amount to be received by the city of Baltimore from the McDonogh estate, to be applied to educational purposes, is six hundred thousand dollars, and part of this ers. Mayor Swann recommends that the money be used to establish an institution for the maintenance and education of poor boys. The subject has been referred to a joint special committe of the two branches of the City Conn-

THE TROOPS FOR UTAH .- It is said that th regular troops in Kansas and on the Western ontier will start for Utah between the 20th of April and the 10th of May, mustering in all about 2,000 effective men. Five regiments of olunteers, proposed by the bill now before the Senate, will, it is stated, be accepted and organized whenever the bill is passed. No force less both France and Belgium that the beet endured than a complete regiment will be received from any State, but offers are already made, directly or contingently, which cover the whole force authorized. They will be taken according to in London, a strange place to study the culture of the date of application. One regiment is specially appropriated for Texas.

A dispatch from Fort Leavenworth, dated 26 th stant, says the constitutional convention had adjourned from Minnesots, to meet at Leavenworth on the 25th. General Lane resigned the presidency of the convention. It was supposed that the convention would be short, and that the Topeka constitution would be adopted, with some modifica-tion. General Lane pledged himself to resign be fore he was elected president of the convention The exterminists were becomeing more moderate Six mountain men from Camp Scott have arrived at St. Louis. They left January 26th, and encoun tered several severe snow storms. They think the Mormons could easily overcome Colonal Johnston command if they wished.

Mr. Davis.-The Philadelphia Press, in speak

ng of the Kansas debate on Tuesday says: "Winter Davis, of Maryland, presented a mo convincing, and, at the same time, original view of the whole case, arguing with fearless and charac teristic eloquence, against the iniquity of forcing the Lecompton swindle upon the people of Kansas He made a decided stand upon the Cristender

A MODERATE MAN .- John Michell thus define is position. If it is done in seriousness, he is cer tainly a very moderate man, with exceedingly im

"I am a moderate man; and confine my view "I am a moderate man; and confine my views for the present to Dissolution of the Union—Revival of the African trade—Americanization of Cebs, Central America, Mexico and the West India Islands—and establishment of a potent Southern Confederation, based on Slavery; that's all; as for the conquest of the Northern States, I would defer that; though, indeed, Mr. Spratt, of Charleston, whom I acknowledge as my pastor and mastor [boss] in American politics, has no doubt that slavery will ultimately prevail in those at present too-benighted ltimately prevail in those at present too-benight and save them from anarchy oth

rhose boots were more polished than his ideas "Wby," replied a bystander, "because h sees another puppy in your boots,"

REVIVAL OF THE WHIG PARTY OF THE BOR-DEES.—The Missouri Republican chronicles the details of a meeting of the Old Whig Party—at Parkville, Mo. The resolutions adopted embrace

the following; The organization of a new party, to be called the Union Party—an opposition to all sectional issue and all Abolitionism, Border Ruffian-ism, or other fanaticism—support an economical system of internal improvements, and oppose pol-itical proscription for opinion's sake.

VIRGINIA INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. - The Virginia Legislature have appropriated \$2,250,000 for railroads during the present session, as follows: The Alexandria and Orange extension has \$400,000; the Manassas Gap, \$250,000; the Norfolk and Petersburg, \$300,000; Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire, \$800,000 the York River. \$200,000; and the Covington and Ohio bill \$800,000.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS FROM KANSAS.-In accordance with an order fom the War Depart ment, the United States troops are leaving Kansas

A HEROIC ACT .- Upon the occasion of taking the vote on the appropriation bills in the Virginia House of Delegates on Saturday last, there was not one to spare, and in order to secure the constitutional number, a sick member, Mr. Allen, of Giles, had to be carried from his bed, wrappek in blankets, and seated in his chair. Notwithstanding the peril he encountered by thus exposing himself in his fee ble condition, he continued in his seat until parliamentary strategy had been exhausted. and all the bills passed. Then, in a state of utter exhaustation, he was carried to the room of the clerk where he lay for some time before he could recover strength to be conveyed to his carriage, and thence again to the bed from which he had risen only in obedience to an en larged patriotism which prompted him, at the mminent hazard of life, to forget self and think only of the interests of his State.

THE FARMER.

Culture of the Mangold Wurtzel.

BY HENRY F. FRENCH.

f the Mangold-Fed to Cores in the City of London-Culture in Lincolnshire, Eng-land-Culture in freland-Letter from Mr. Boyle, Farmer at the Albert Model Farm. In no single point did my opinions meet with more decided change, in my wanderings las summer in Europe, than with respect to the value of the mangold wurtzel. My belief now is, that

we can cultivate no other root for stock so profit

ably as this, and I hope the readers of the American will give it a fair trial the coming season. The results of careful inquiry in many places in England and Ireland, and of observations in Belgium and France, where the climate is hot and dry in summer, may be given in a few lines. The mangold is more easily cultivated and yields a greater weight than any other. It is in general of about the value, bushel for bushel, with Swede turnips, for all horned cattle. It is valuable for sheep, for horses, and for swine. Many English farmers consider the mangold equal in value to carrots, bushel for bushel, for cows. Swine, they say, will thrive well on them raw in the spring and summer, and there is nothing so profitable to raise for milch cows. All agree that they should not are actually poisonous to cattle in the fall. They doubtless undergo some ripening process. like win ter apples, after they are taken from the ground fermentation, which adapts them to the wants of animals.-Twenty-five or thirty tons o 2240 lbs. is a common crop to the acre in England I think three or four tons of them can be raised with the same labor as one ton of carrots. There is nothing that will stand a drought like the man to the bottom of a four feet drain, and so have a good chance to find all the water that is going The beet, of which the mangold is a huge variety thrives well in France, as is well known, and is ex tensively cultivated for sugar. I observed through

root crops. In the midst of the fashion at the West End i London, a sensitive and discriminating nose may detect the rural flavor of the cow-house. I soo found a stable near my boarding-house of thre hundred and fifty cows. Visiting them often, I took careful notes of the mode of keeping, the structure of the stables, quantity of milk and breed of animals, which I will advert to when there is room in the paper. All I wish to say now is, that I never saw a better collection of cows. and that then, in the month of June, each cow re ceived three pecks daily of mangolds. My infor ence is that if it is profitable to feed this root to cows, in the city of London, the summer, it mus be profitable for farmers in the country to use it.

drought better than Indian corn. In our hot, dry

summers, it must be our surest root crop. I had

always supposed it easily produced, but not to be

of much value. My attention was first called to it

Everywhere I heard the same opinion, and made it a subject of conversation often, that I might not mistake the opinion of a few for public sentimer In July, I passed a week with Ralph Lowe, Esq. of Brauncewell Manor, in Lincolnshire, and for that he and all the other good farmers of one of the best farmed districts in England thought very highly of the mangold. So after dinner one day I took my pen and note-book, and asked him to give me careful directions how to cultivate the crop i his country. Mr. Lowe is as reliable as any man in England, and his mode is correct for his distric and a little Yankee shrewdness may adapt it to America. I give the directions almost verbatim, as I recorded them that pleasant summer evening in "Merrie England."

"Take dry land, well drained,-not clay,will work fine, say after wheat. Manure with and the more the better. Plow it in six inches, and leave it till spring; they when dry enough harrow deep, roll and work fine with plow and harrow. Sow broadcast at least 560 lbs. of salt twice the quantity is better. Throw into ridge twenty-seven inches apart with a common ploy Soak the seed eighteen hours in water, and lay o a dry cloth twenty-four hours. Drill with a handdrill three to six pounds of seed to the scre. Examine and see if the seed is sound or has eaten by an insect. Drill 100 lbs, of superphot phate with ashes, the more the better, with the seed on the ridge, the ridge having been first rolled

NO. 15. lightly to flatten it. Sow one inch deep, by hand,

drop the seed six inches apart. Hore as soon as up—thin out to one foot apart. Horse hoe and keep clean. Look over and be sure to have but one plant in a place.
"In October or November gather without breaking the skin, cut or twist off the top an inch above the root, remove the earth with a dull instrument. so as not to out the root. They are usually stacked and covered with straw and earth in England, but will probably (says Mr. Lowe,) keep like of 2240 lbs. to the acre. Spread the leaves even-ly over the ground, and plow in. By no means remove them from the land. Do not feed out till

February, because the mangold is poisonous early in the season, and will scour the cattle and do them no good." So much for Lincolnshire. Nearly two months after this my wanderings led me to Dublin, in Ireland, and to the Government Model Farm at Glasneven, close by. I shall some day, perhaps, have a long story to tell of this school and farm, but now mangold is the word. I never saw better crops in my life than on the model farm, and the mangold I found in high favor there too. Dr. Kirkpatrick, the Superintendent, was absent, but Mr. Boyle, the farmer, a man of great intelligence, showed me the farm. I was so much struck with

Mindful of his partial promise, Mr. Boyle has written me the following letter, which I know wil interest our readers. The article referred to in it has not yet been received, but will be in some form given to the public when it comes.

the mangolds, and had become so much impress-

ed with the importance of the crop to us at home, that I requested Mr. Boyle to furnish me with an

We have here an opportunity to compare the and it is worthy of notice how well they are agreed especially as to the points that the mangold very valuable, and that it must not be fed early in

the season.

ALBERT MODEL FARM,
Glasnevin, Dublin 12th., 1858.

Sir.—At your visit to this farm last autumn I promised to forward you a report on the cultivation, &c., of the mangold wortzel; and on speaking to Dr. Kirkpatrick (the Superintendent) on the subject, he thought better to allow the advanced pupils here to compete for prizes, offered by himself, for the best essay on that crop, with the understanding that it should be forwarded to you. This I agreee to, and I therefore, for the present, forego the pleasure I should have derived from sending you a paper of my own on the subject. The essay is at press, and it shall be forwarded to your address immediately after issue.

I hope it will reach you in time for the purpose originally intended. A portion of the essay has just appeared in the Chemico Agricultural Society's Journal, which you may expect along with the essay in a complete form. Every succeeding year we are more convinced of the superiority of mangold over Swedes for general purposes. The only reason, perhaps, why this crop should not altogether take the place of Swedes, on deep rich land, is that it is not fit for use until it has been stored for about two months. Hence turnips, or

tand, is that it is not in for use until that occurs stored for about two months. Hence turnips, or some other crop, must be supplied for this period. The crop of mangold which you saw growing here in August, produced \$1 tons, per statute acre, of bulbs, and 12 tons of leaves. Swedes 19 tons per acre; wheat 20 to 25 cwt.; oats 30 cwt.; potatoes 8 tons. Our potatoes are keeping well in store, and the crop pays us better than any other we

grow.

Returning to the mangold; it requires to be largely manured, the land on which it is to be grown deeply tilled. On no account should the young plant be bled by any of the implements in the after culture. Should be securely stored prevous to the setting in of frost; the long varieties are more susceptible of injury than the globe varieties—the former should be first used. If stored in cellars, it must be well ventilated, otherwise the heap will heat and decay. Even over ground, in large piles, the crop will require ventilation. It occurs to me that it will take great care and good management to keep the mangold secure from the frost of an American winter, and at the same time to provide proper ventilation.

In taking off the leaves, at the time to

oper ventilation.
In taking off the leaves at the time of storing In taking off the leaves at the time of storing, care should be taken that the crown of the plant is not cut into. Some persons advocate the breaking off the leaves by the hand. I prefer cutting them off carefully. The bulbs will keep all the better in store by allowing some of the earth to remain on them when taking them out of the land. As to feeding qualities, the mangold will produce more milk than the same weight of Swedes, and the milk from both will produce as nearly as possible the same per centage of cream; but the butter produced from the former will be paler in color than from the latter. Swedes, however, give an than from the latter. Swedes, however unpleasant taste to milk, which may be Some of these points may not be touched upon in the essay, hence I have taken the liberty of saying a little on the subject here. I shall be happy at any time to give you my views on any farming subject you may select.

I have to thank you for the Patent Office Report

I have to thank you for the Patent Office Report, the value of which is inhanced by your own article. I have a great many near relatives in the United States, most of whom are engaged in farming pursuits—some in Obio and others in Wisconsin, &c.—and I have an opportunity of knowing a good deal about the country, and I am always glad to see the official reports.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obt. servt.

William Botls.

If we consider the above statement, as to all the

creps named, we shall find them very heavy. The ton should be reckoned 2240 lbs., and the cwt. 112 lbs. The wheat crop, then, was 40 to 50 bushels to the acre, reckoning 56 lbs. to the bushel; the oats 112 bushels to the acre, reckoning 30 lbs. to the bushel. The potatoes \$20 bushels of 56 lbs. When shall we have Model Farms in our country ?- New England Farmer.

TO BAISE EXTRA EARLY POTATOES, Cover the bottom of several shallow boxes

with six inches of equal parts stable manure and leam, and put an early variety of potatoes over the surface two or three inches apart; then cover them with six inches of the compost. Nail slats or any open cover upon the top, and bury in the side of a fermenting manure heap, the warmth of which will soon start the potatees into growth. If the heat should be too great, remove a portion of the menure from the top, and admit air inside the box. When the weather will allow planting out, remove the boxes, which will contain a mass of roots and whitish colored stalks. Leave them in the open air for a few days to harden off, and having watered them copiously, take out the potatoes with as much earth as possible undisturbed about the roots already formed, and transplant in rows. You will then have potatoes at least two or three weeks carlier when planted at first in the open ground. The middle or latter part of March will be a proper season for putting them in the compost heap in this latitude. - American Agriculturalis